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# MEDICAL DICTIONARY

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**grafting** (graft'ing). The implantation of skin or other tissue, from a different site or source, to replace damaged structures.

**Graham's law** (gra'amz) [Thomas Graham, English chemist, 1805-1869]. See under *law*.

**Graham's test** (gra'amz) [Evarts Ambrose Graham, American surgeon, 1883-1957]. See under *test*.

**Graham Steell murmur** (gra'am stēl) [Graham Steell, English physician, 1851-1942]. See under *murmur*.

**Grahamella** (gra'am-el'lah). A genus of the family Bartonellaceae, order Rickettsiales, made up of Bartonella-like microorganisms, and occurring as two species, *G. peromys'ci* and *G. tal'pae*, infecting deer mice and moles, respectively.

**grahamellosis** (gra'am-el'o/sis). Infection with organisms of the genus *Grahamella*.

**grain** (grān) [L. gra'nūm]. 1. A seed, especially of a cereal plant. 2. The twentieth part of a scruple: 0.065 gram. **cayenne pepper g's**, brown crystals of uric acid in the urine. **V-shaped g's**, a system of separate grains of colorable material

pocket. **fascia g.**, a graft taken from the fascia lata or from the lumbar fascia. **fascicular g.**, a nerve graft in which the bundles of nerve fibers are approximated and sutured separately. **fat g.**, a graft of fat freed from its bed: used in filling depressions. **free g.**, a graft of tissue completely freed from its bed. **full-thickness g.**, a skin graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin, with none of the subcutaneous tissue. **gauntlet g.**, pedicle g. **Gillies' g.**, rope g. **heterodermic g.**, a skin graft taken from the body of a person other than the patient. **heterologous g.**, heterograft. **homologous g.**, homograft. **hyperplastic g.**, a skin graft which is in a state of active repair, as in recovery from inflammation. **implantation g.**, a graft in which small pieces of skin are embedded in granulation tissue. **island g.**, a flap of skin and subcutaneous tissue with a pedicle containing the nutrient vessels. **isologous g.**, isograft. **jump g.**, a pedicle graft transferred from one location to another in successive stages. **Krause-Wolfe g.**, a graft of full thickness of the skin. **lamellar g.**, replacement of the superficial layers of an opaque cornea by a thin layer of clear cornea from a donor eye. **Ollier-Thiersch g.**, a very thin graft including the epidermis and nearly always some of the derma. **omental g's**, strips of omentum to cover the line of enterorrhaphy. **osseous g.**, bone g. **pedicle g.**, a graft consisting of the full thickness of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue attached by a pedicle. **penetrating g.**, a full-thickness corneal transplant. **periosteal g.**, a piece of periosteum applied to a denuded area of a bone. **pinch g.**, a piece of skin about  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter, obtained by elevating the skin with a needle and slicing it off with a knife. The thickness of the graft may vary, but it is always free of fat. **Reverdin g.**, epidermic g. **rope g.**, a graft made by elevating a long strip of tissue from its bed except at the two extremities, the cut edges then being sutured together to form a tube. **seed g.**, implantation g. **sieve g.**, a graft in which the portion of skin to be removed has had circular islands cut out of it, these islands being left on the donor area. **skin g.**, a bit of skin implanted to replace a lost part of the integument. **sleeve g.**, a graft for repairing traumatic gaps in nerves by a sleeve-like extension from the distal stump which is sutured to the central stump. **split-skin g.**, a skin graft consisting of only half the skin thickness. **Stent g.**, Eßer g. **thick-split g.**, a skin graft cut in large pieces, often including about two thirds of the full thickness of the skin. **Thiersch's g.**, Ollier-Thiersch g. **thyroid g.**, a piece of the thyroid body implanted in the tissues as a remedy for myxedema. **tube g.**, **tunnel g.**, rope g. **white g.**, avascular g. **Wolfe's g.**, Wolfe-Krause g., Krause-Wolfe g. **zooplastic g.**, animal g.

(each grain united with an achromatic thread) in the ovum.

**grainage** (grān'i/j). Weight in grains or parts of a grain.

**gram** (gram) [Fr. gramme]. The basic unit of mass (weight) of the metric system, being the equivalent of 15.432 grains. Abbreviated G. or Gm.

-**gram** (gram') [Gr. gramma that which is written; a mark]. Word termination meaning that which is written or recorded.

**Gram's method, stain, solution** (gramz) [Hans Christian Joachim Gram, Danish physician, 1853-1938]. See *Table of Stains and Staining Methods*, under *stain*, and also under *solution*.

**gramicidin** (gram"i-si'din). An antibacterial substance produced by the growth of *Bacillus brevis*, one of the two principal components of tyrothricin. Called also *gramicidin D*.

**gramine** (gram'in). A crystalline indole alkaloid,  $C_{11}H_{14}N_2$ , from barley.

**graminin** (gram'i-nin). A fructosan from rye flour.

**gram-ion** (gram'i-on). A quantity of an ion whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the atomic weight of the ion.

**gramme** (gram) [Fr.]. Gram.

**grammeter** (gram'me-ter). A unit of work, representing the energy expended in raising 1 Gm. of weight 1 meter vertically against gravitational force. It is one thousandth of a kilogrammeter, or about 98,000 ergs.

**grammole** (gram'mol). Gram-molecule.

**gram-molecule** (gram-mol'e-kül). As many grams of a substance as are numerically equal to its molecular weight.

**gram-negative** (gram-neg'ah-tiv). Losing the stain or decolorized by alcohol in Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of certain microorganisms (see Table).

**gram-positive** (gram-poz'i-tiv). Retaining the stain or resisting decolorization by alcohol in Gram's method of staining, a primary characteristic of certain microorganisms (see Table).

TABLE OF GRAM-NEGATIVE AND GRAM-POSITIVE BACTERIA  
(After Waksman and Schatz)

Gram-Negative

Aerobacter aerogenes	Neisseria intracellularis
Brucella abortus	Pasteurella lepisepctica
Brucella melitensis	Pasteurella pestis
Brucella suis	Pasteurella tularensis
Eberthella typhi	Proteus vulgaris
Escherichia coli	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Escherichia communior	Salmonella aertrycke
Hemophilus influenzae	Salmonella enteritidis
Hemophilus pertussis	Salmonella schottmüller
Klebsiella oxytogenes	Salmonella suipestifer
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Shigella paratyphenteriae
Malleomyces mallei	Vibrio comma
Neisseria gonorrhoeae	

Gram-Positive

Actinomyces bovis	Erysipelothrix muriseptica
Bacillus anthracis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Clostridium butyricum	Staphylococcus aureus
Clostridium septicum	Streptococcus faecalis
Clostridium sordelli	Strept. hemolyticus
Clostridium tetani	Strept. welchii
Clostridium Welchii	Strept. lactis
Corynebacterium diphtheriae	Strept. salivarius
Diplococcus pneumoniae	Strept. viridans

**granatoin** (gran-ah-to'min). Pseudopelletierin.

**granatum** (grah-na'tum), gen. *grana'ti* [L.]. Pomegranate.

**Grancher's disease, system** (grahn-shäz) [Jacques Joseph Grancher, French physician, 1843-1907]. See under *disease* and *system*.

**grandiosity** (gran"de-os'i-te). A condition characterized by delusions of grandeur.

**grand mal** (grahn mahl). See *epilepsy*.

**Grandry's corpuscles** (grahn'dréz) [French anatomist of the 19th century]. See under *corpuscle*.

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